

The Bamberg Herald

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The Herald wishes to call to the attention of its friends that it is always glad to receive and publish news items from any section of the county. The only condition we attach to it is that the items be sent in when they are really news. We frequently receive write-ups of events that occurred two or three weeks before. In such cases we are usually compelled to omit publication. News is news only when it is published in the first issue after the occurrence. It sometimes happens that articles are crowded out, but this is not frequent, and at such times we usually publish the following week. There is usually no good reason why copy should not be sent in promptly. Our friends will greatly assist us in giving the county the best paper in the state by co-operating in this respect.

Thinking people are coming to realize the vast resources of Bamberg county. Those with a vision can, without a great stretch of imagination, see in the future the greatest agricultural section in the country. At the present time, it is estimated, we believe, that fully a third of the county is in untillable condition because of lack of drainage. It is predicted that not many years will pass when all of this swamp land will be reclaimed by drainage. A vast drainage system throughout the county would not only mean added thousands of acres of fine agricultural lands to the farms of the county, but would mean the elimination of the mosquito with its deadly malaria at the same time. Time was when folks dared not mention malaria in the same breath with this section of the state. The result has been the mysterious silence has caused an over-estimated idea of the prevalence of the disease, with the accompanying dread of even an extended visit here. This is a thing of the past; people now realize it is no disgrace to be infected with mosquitoes, but with the means at hand and the knowledge of elimination the people have, it is getting to be a reflection to have the pests continue. All over the south the work of mosquito elimination is going rapidly forward. We hope to see the day when a county-wide campaign will be inaugurated. It is predicted that the reclaimed lands will more than pay for the expenditure necessary; and the increased health conditions will be clear profit—the best profit one could hope for. The elimination movement is still in incubus form, and it will take years for it to be grasped, but as the results are noted elsewhere the desire will be heightened in all communities to such an extent that public opinion will soon favor the expenditure of millions for this purpose.

STOP THE CAUSE.

In the report of the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Detroit, Mich., last week, this statement appears:

"James Weldon Johnson, of New York, the organization's secretary, said the association had made lynching a national issue."

The assumption is made that this organization is seeking honestly to promote the condition of colored people; the efforts of the members may be somewhat misguided and their vision may be clouded, but doubtless they are well meaning. Lynching originated because of attacks by negroes on white women. The influence of lynching has spread until it is resorted to frequently because of other crimes.

If the one crime, for which lynch law was first resorted to, is eliminated, the principal cause of lynching will have passed away. There would still, probably, be cases of lynching occasionally, but as time would pass they would become fewer in number, and finally disappear.

The condition of the colored race could be advanced far more by making a national issue of the original cause of lynchings than by making an issue of lynching itself. The crime of attacking white women is easier to eliminate by far than the result that usually follows such an attack, and the power of elimination rests more upon the colored people than anybody else.

STARTLING FACTS.

R. P. Pell, of the Spartanburg chamber of commerce, favors us with some statistics from the United States bureau of education for 1918, which are pretty well known, but which ought to be kept firmly in mind by all South Carolinians. These facts are:

1 That South Carolina has the smallest number of citizens who can

read, with the single exception of Louisiana.

2. That South Carolina spends the smallest amount per capita for the education of the children in public schools.

3. That South Carolina has its public schools in operation the smallest number of days in the year—110.

4. That South Carolina has the smallest percentage of boys and girls attending high schools—2.2%.

5. That South Carolina has the smallest number of free public libraries—1.9%.

6. That in all educational lines South Carolina averages the lowest in the country—occupies the 48th place.

Mr. Pell calls attention to the service that is being rendered by religious denominations for higher education, but, to our mind, strikes the keynote when he calls attention to the need of better public school facilities. If illiteracy is to be eliminated in South Carolina, the start must be made in the common schools. The Herald is not unmindful of the fact that gigantic strides are now being made toward the bringing of the public schools to a higher standard, and it is only for the purpose of keeping this matter in mind that we are again calling attention to it.

We are inclined to believe that higher education is being over-emphasized by the South Carolina legislature. The colleges surely should be maintained, and liberally maintained, but the colleges can never render the state the service they should until the public schools are more properly equipped and financed to furnish the boys and girls of the state with a basic education.

There are now nine vacant scholarships in the county. There are many deserving boys and girls in the county who would be glad to use these scholarships who will be unable to do so because their home schools have not equipped them with sufficient educational foundation to successfully pass the examinations. Every public school in South Carolina should equip its students to enter any standard college, and when this end is attained, we shall have no further fear of the service the colleges will render.

The writer once knew a country school, ten or twelve miles from the railroad, that sent out numbers of boys and girls directly to the various colleges and universities. A professor, whose name is known throughout the state, in one of the south's greatest universities, went directly to college from this little country school. The influence of that school, a one-room, one-teacher country school, can hardly be estimated, as some of the state's leading men and women received their pre-college training there, without ever attending a high school or city school.

The purpose of Mr. Pell's article was to call attention to an educational conference at Converse college auditorium July 15, to which every person in South Carolina interested in the great matter of eliminating illiteracy is most cordially invited.

How the Trouble Started.

Mrs. Clancy was returning from shopping, and what with the crush and the high prices she was in no pleasant humor. As she approached the door she saw Mrs. Murphy, who occupied the street floor, sitting at her window.

"I say, Mrs. Murphy," she called out in deep sarcasm, "why don't ye take your ugly mug out of the windy an' put your pet monkey in its place? That'd give the neighbors a change they'd like."

Mrs. Murphy was ready for her.

"Well, now, Mrs. Clancy," she retorted, "it was only this mornin' that I did that very thing, an' the policeman came along an' whin he saw the monkey he bowed an' smiles an' said, 'Why, Mrs. Clancy, whin did ye move downstairs?'"—Boston Transcript.

Dangerous Going.

A northern man was proceeding through the Florida Everglades with a guide. This worthy, as they followed the narrow path, would tap each hollow log with his foot.

"Why do you do that?" he was asked.

"Looking out for snakes," was the calm response.

"Snakes! What kind?"

"Moccasins."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the northerner. Then, uneasily, he asked:

"Why do we walk on the logs, or so close to them, when they are full of snakes? Why don't we walk off there where the ground is solid?"

"Well," said the guide, as he kicked another stump, "ye mought n't sink below your waist off there—and then again ye mought!"

Platinum From the Sky.

When platinum was in such demand during the war, thieves stole the platinum points from the lightning rods in a number of Italian churches. Some daring thieves who must have been expert climbers reached the tops of both towers of Notre Dame and secured about six ounces of the precious metal.

RICKARD FIGURES PROFITS.

Net Considerable Above Half Million. To Use Arena Again.

Tex Rickard figured Sunday that his net profit from the Dempsey-Carpentier fight yesterday would be in the neighborhood of \$550,000.

Expert accountants were busy all day balancing the books used in the promotion of the contest. Rickard said that expenses of all kinds would approximate \$950,000 and taxes on his share \$100,000, while the gross gate receipts were expected to exceed \$1,600,000.

It was also figured out that Dempsey earned in the neighborhood of \$29,000 a minute for his ten minutes and 16 seconds of actual fighting. Carpentier's profits as the loser in the contest were approximately \$19,500 a minute.

The United States government will receive in one form of taxation or another a considerable part of the \$300,000 paid Dempsey and the \$200,000 which was Carpentier's share of the purse. The government proceeds from the bout will total more than \$400,000. The income tax will take about \$160,000 of the \$300,000 earned by Dempsey and about \$77,000 of Carpentier's share. The federal revenue from the sale of tickets will amount to \$160,000.

State Gets Share.

Ticket sellers who resold the pasteboards at an extra price are required to give 60 per cent. of the profit to the government. The state of New Jersey also collects 10 per cent. of the gate receipts. Profits of preliminary boxers and all ring officials also will be taxed, adding to the government proceeds of the bout.

Georges Carpentier must pay his entire tax to the United State before sailing for France. Dempsey may pay his tax in four installments next year, the first being due in March, 1922. Revenue officials have pointed out that Carpentier also is likely to face another stringent income tax on arrival in France, shrinking still more the earnings of the French boxer.

In many respects the contest, from a news reporting standpoint, was the greatest of its kind in the world. According to actual count there were 323 reporters and telegraphers in the two press sections of the arena. More than 100 wires, including telegraph, cable and telephone, were used to carry the news to every point of the world. While accurate figures are unavailable, it is estimated that the number of words filed about the fight during the 16 hours between 8 a. m. and midnight of July 2 ran close to the million mark.

Messages were received by Rickard Congratulate Rickard.

from many persons congratulating him upon the success of his enterprises, including two from William A. Brady and Charles A. Cothran, who were joint promoters with Rickard when the contract for the bout was signed, but later withdrew.

Rickard tonight reiterated his intention of using the Jersey City arena for one or more championship bouts between now and the first of November. He said he had no definite idea regarding the contest which he would put on but was considering several bouts.

The splendid showing made by Carpentier against Dempsey already has resulted in talk of other bouts for the French pugilist, the most attractive of which is a proposed meeting between Carpentier and Tom Gibbons, of St. Paul.

Dempsey also is likely to reenter the arena in Jersey City either Labor Day, September 5, or Columbus Day, October 12. While Rickard refused to state definitely the championship's opponent, it is believed that the choice lies between Bill Brennan and Jess Willard.

Truthful.

In Boston they tell of a Dr. Reed who, in his time, was one of the prominent physicians of that city. His large practice included many patients outside the city limits and these he visited in his buggy.

One day, it appeared, Dr. Reed bought a new horse, with which he was greatly pleased until he discovered that the beast had an unsurmountable objection to bridges of all kinds and could not be made to cross one.

Now, inasmuch as at that period it was necessary to cross certain bridges in order to reach any one of the surrounding towns, the doctor decided to sell the horse. He did not think it at all necessary to mention the animal's peculiarity, but was much too honest to misrepresent him. Accordingly, after due cogitation, he inserted in a local paper the following advertisement:

"For sale—A chestnut horse, warranted sound and kind. The only reason for selling is that the owner is obliged to leave Boston."

In the African jungles the minimum price of a wife is \$25.

SMALLEST IN 25 YEARS.

Cotton Production Placed at Little More Than 8,000,000.

Washington, July 1.—Cotton production this year promises to be the smallest crop of the last quarter of a century, today's forecast by the Department of Agriculture placing it at 8,433,000 bales, or nearly five million bales smaller than last year's crop and nearly eight million bales below the record crop of 1914. This year's acreage is 28.4 per cent smaller than last year's.

The acreage this year is the smallest since 1900 and never before, according to the Department of Agriculture, has there been so great a change as there has been from last year to this year.

The condition of the growing crop has not in twenty years been so low on June 25 as it was this year. All sections of the cotton belt have been affected. It is due, according to government experts to an adversely late, wet spring, and to the presence of boll weevil in large numbers.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions of April and May and to other discouraging factors, shortage of fertilizer, and unsatisfactory price, abandonment of planted cotton acreage has been greater than usual east of the Mississippi river, ranging from 5 per cent in North Carolina and Mississippi to as high as 10 per cent in Georgia. West of the Mississippi abandonment was taken into consideration, the crop reporting board announced, in its preliminary estimate of acreage.

Knew His Business.

The inhabitants of a certain small village in the south were given a post-office. Their pride in the acquisition was at first unbounded. Then complaints began to come in that letters were not being promptly sent off. The Department at Washington then ordered an inspector to go down and investigate these complaints.

The postmaster was also the grocer. "What becomes of the letters posted here?" demanded the inspector of him. "The people say that they are not sent off."

"Of course they ain't!" was the strutting response, as the postmaster-grocer pointed to a large and nearly empty mail sack hanging in a corner. "I ain't sent it off because it ain't anywhere near full yet!"—Harper's Magazine.

Read The Herald, \$2 per year.

Couldn't Break the Rule.

"That cashier is a cool chap."

"How so?"

"A thug with a revolver ordered him to hand out the bank's cash yesterday, but he said he couldn't do it unless the thug was identified. This took the fellow so aback, he hesitated a moment and was nabbed."—Boston Transcript.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank the people of Bamberg for the many kind expressions of sympathy in our recent bereavement and for the beautiful floral offerings.

(Signed) MRS. E. D. DANNEVELLY, MRS. J. D. JENNY, J. D. DANNEVELLY, MRS. I. D. COPELAND, J. S. DANNEVELLY.

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